2. To reckon, to compute.

The calendar months are likewiſe arbitrarily and unequally ſettled by the ſame power; by which months we, to this day, *account*, and they meaſure, and make up, that which we call the Julian year. *Holder on Time.*

3. To give an account, to aſſign the cauſes; in which ſenſe it is followed by the particle *for*.

If any one ſhould aſk, why our general continued ſo eaſy to the laſt? I know no other way to *account for* it, but by that unmeaſurable love of wealth, which his beſt friends allow to be his predominant paſſion. *Swift.*

4. To make up the reckoning; to anſwer for practices.

Then thou ſhalt ſee him plung'd, when leaſt he fears,
At once *accounting for* his deep arrears. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.* xiii.

They have no uneaſy preſages of a future reckoning, wherein the pleaſures they now taſte, muſt be *accounted for*; and may, perhaps, be outweighed by the pains, which ſhall then lay hold of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. To appear as the medium by which any thing may be explained.

Such as have a faulty circulation through the lungs, ought to eat very little at a time; becauſe the increaſe of the quantity of freſh chyle, muſt make that circulation ſtill more uneaſy; which, indeed, is the caſe of conſumptive and ſome aſthmatic perſons, and *accounts for* the ſymptoms they are troubled with after eating. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. To aſſign to, with the particle *to*.

For ſome years, really accrued the yearly ſum of two hundred thouſand pounds to the king's coffers: and it was, in truth, the only project that was *accounted to* his own ſervice. *Clarendon.*

7. To hold in eſteem.

Silver was nothing *accounted* of in the days of Solomon. *Chron.*

ACCO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *account.*] Of whom an account may be required; who muſt anſwer for: followed by the particle *to* before the perſon, and *for* before the thing.

Accountable to none,
But to my conſcience and my God alone. *Oldham.*

Thinking themſelves excuſed from ſtanding upon their own legs, or being *accountable for* their own conduct, they very ſeldom trouble themſelves with enquiries. *Locke on Education.*

The good magiſtrate will make no diſtinction; for the judgment is God's; and he will look upon himſelf as *accountable* at his bar *for* the equity of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ACCOU'NTANT. *adj.* [from *account.*] Accountable to; reſponſible for.

His offence is ſo, as it appears
Accountant to the law upon that pain. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*
I love her too,
Not out of abſolute luſt (though, peradventure,
I ſtand *accountant* for as great a ſin)
But partly led to diet my revenge. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

ACCOU'NTANT. *n. ſ.* [See ACCOMPTANT.] A computer; a man ſkilled or employed in accounts.

The different compute of divers ſtates; the ſhort and irreconcileable years of ſome; the exceeding errour in the natural frame of others; and the falſe deductions of ordinary *accountants* in moſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ACCO'UNT-BOOK. *n. ſ.* A book containing accounts.

I would endeavour to comfort myſelf upon the loſs of friends, as I do upon the loſs of money; by turning to my *account-book*, and ſeeing whether I have enough left for my ſupport. *Swift, Letter* lxii.

ACCO'UNTING. *n. ſ.* [from *account.*] The act of reckoning, or making up of accounts.

This method faithfully obſerved, muſt keep a man from breaking, or running behind hand in his ſpiritual eſtate; which, without frequent *accountings*, he will hardly be able to prevent. *South's Sermons.*

To ACCO'UPLE. *v. a.* [*accoupler*, Fr.] To join, to link together.

He ſent a ſolemn embaſſage to treat a peace and league with the king; *accoupling* it with an article in the nature of a requeſt. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To ACCO'URAGE. *v. a.* [obſolete. See COURAGE.] To animate.

That forward pair ſhe ever would aſſuage,
When they would ſtrive due reaſon to exceed;
But that ſame froward twain would *accourage*,
And of her plenty add unto her need. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* ii.

To ACCO'URT. *v. a.* [See To COURT.] To entertain with courtſhip, or courteſy; a word now not in uſe.

Who all this while were at their wanton reſt,
Accourting each her friend with laviſh feaſt. *Fairy Q. b.* ii. *c.* ii.

To ACCOUTRE. *v. a.* [*accoûtrer*, Fr.] To dreſs, to equip.

Is it for this they ſtudy? to grow pale,
And miſs the pleaſures of a glorious meal?
For this, in rags *accoutred* are they ſeen,
And made the may-game of the public ſpleen? *Dryd. Perſius.*

ACCOU'TREMENT. *n. ſ.* [*accoûtrement*, Fr.] Dreſs, equipage, furniture relating to the perſon; trappings, ornaments.

I profeſs requital to a hair's breadth; not only in the ſimple office of love, but in all the *accoutrement*, complement, and ceremony of it. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

I have ſeen the pope officiate at St. Peter's, where, for two hours together, he was buſied in putting on or off his different *accoutrements*, according to the different parts he was to act in them. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 201.

How gay with all th' *accoutrements* of war,
The Britons come, with gold well-fraught they come. *Phil.*

Chriſtianity is loſt among them, in the trappings and *accoutrements* of it; with which, inſtead of adorning religion, they have ſtrangely diſguiſed it, and quite ſtifled it in the croud of external rites and ceremonies. *Tillotſon, Sermon* xxviii.

ACCRE'TION. *n. ſ.* [*accretio*, Lat.] The act of growing to another, ſo as to encreaſe it.

Plants do nouriſh; inanimate bodies do not: they have an *accretion*, but no alimentation. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 602.

The changes ſeem to be effected by the exhaling of the moiſture, which may leave the tinging corpuſcles more denſe, and ſomething augmented by the *accretion* of the oily and earthy parts of that moiſture. *Newton's Optics.*

Infants ſupport abſtinence worſt, from the quantity of aliment conſumed in *accretion*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ACCRE'TIVE. *adj.* [from *accretion.*] Growing; that which by growth is added.

If the motion be very ſlow, we perceive it not: we have no ſenſe of the *accretive* motion of plants and animals: and the ſly ſhadow ſteals away upon the dial; and the quickeſt eye can diſcover no more but that it is gone. *Glanv. Sceptis Scient.*

To ACCRO'ACH. *v. a.* [*accrocher*, Fr.] To draw to one as with a hook; to gripe, to draw away by degrees what is another's.

ACCRO'ACHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *accroach.*] The act of accroaching. *Dict.*

To ACCRUE. *v. n.* [from the participle *accrû*, formed from *accroître*, Fr.]

1. To accede to, to be added to; as, a natural production or effect, without any particular reſpect to good or ill.

The Son of God, by his incarnation, hath changed the manner of that perſonal ſubſiſtence; no alteration thereby *accruing* to the nature of God. *Hooker, b.* v. § 54.

2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement, in a ſenſe inclining to good rather than ill; in which meaning it is more frequently uſed by later authors.

From which compact there ariſing an obligation upon every one, ſo to convey his meaning, there *accrues* alſo a right to every one, by the ſame ſigns, to judge of the ſenſe or meaning of the perſon ſo obliged to expreſs himſelf. *South's Sermons.*

Let the evidence of ſuch a particular miracle be never ſo bright and clear, yet it is ſtill but particular; and muſt therefore want that kind of force, that degree of influence, which *accrues* to a ſtanding general proof, from its having been tried or approved, and conſented to, by men of all ranks and capacities, of all tempers and intereſts, of all ages and nations. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. To append to, or ariſe from; as, an ill conſequence; this ſenſe ſeems to be leſs proper.

His ſcholar Ariſtotle, as in many other particulars, ſo likewiſe in this, did juſtly oppoſe him, and became one of the authors; chooſing a certain benefit, before the hazard that might *accrue* from the diſreſpects of ignorant perſons. *Wilk. Math. Mag.*

4. In a commercial ſenſe, to be produced, or ariſe; as, profits.

The yearly benefit, that, out of thoſe his works, *accrueth* to her majeſty, amounteth to one thouſand pounds. *Carew's Surv.*

The great profits which have *accrued* to the duke of Florence from his free port, have ſet ſeveral of the ſtates of Italy on the ſame ſubject. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. Sometimes to follow, as loſs; but leſs properly.

The benefit or loſs of ſuch a trade *accruing* to the government, until it comes to take root in the nation. *Temple's Miſc.*

ACCUBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *accubo*, to lye down to, Lat.] The antient poſture of leaning at meals.

It will appear, that *accubation*, or lying down at meals, was a geſture uſed by very many nations. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b.* v.

To ACCU'MB. *v. a.* [*accumbo*, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner. *Dict.*

To ACCUMULATE. *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, Lat.] To heap one thing upon another; to pile up, to heap together. It is uſed either literally, as, to *accumulate* money, or, figuratively, as, to *accumulate* merit or wickedneſs.

If thou doſt ſlander her, and torture me,
Never pray more; abandon all remorſe;
On horrors head horrors *accumulate*;
For nothing can'ſt thou to damnation add. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Cruſht by imaginary treaſon's weight,
Which too much merit did *accumulate*. *Sir John Denham.*

ACCUMULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *accumulate.*]

1. The act of accumulating.

Some, perhaps, might otherwiſe wonder at ſuch an *accumulation* of benefits, like a kind of embroidering, or lifting of one favour upon another. *Wotton.*

One of my place in Syria, his lieutenant,
For quick *accumulation* of renown,
Which he atchiev'd by th' minute, loſt his favour.
Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

2. The

2. The ſtate of being accumulated.

By the regular returns of it in ſome people, and their freedom from it after the morbid matter is exhauſted, it looks as there were regular *accumulations* and gatherings of it, as of other humours in the body, growing perhaps on ſome people as corns. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ACCU'MULATIVE. *adj.* [from *accumulate.*]

1. That which accumulates.

2. That which is accumulated.

If the injury meet not with meekneſs, it then acquires another *accumulative* guilt, and ſtands anſwerable not only for its own poſitive ill, but for all the accidental, which it cauſes in the ſufferer. *Government of the Tongue*, § 4.

ACCUMULA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *accumulate.*] He that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together.

Injuries may fall upon the paſſive man, yet there would be no broils and quarrels, the great *accumulators* and multipliers of injuries; which demonſtrates how unjuſtly meekneſs is charged with ſo much as accidental production of them. *Decay of Piety.*

A'CCURACY. *n. ſ.* [*accuratio*, Lat.] Exactneſs, nicety.

The man who hath the ſtupid ignorance, or hardened effrontery! to inſult the revealed will of God; or the petulant conceit to turn it into ridicule; or the arrogance to make his own perfections the meaſure of the Divinity; or, at beſt, that can collate a text, or quote an authority, with an inſipid *accuracy*; or demonſtrate a plain propoſition, in all the formality of A's and B's; theſe now are the only men worth mentioning. *Delany.*

We conſider the uniformity of the whole deſign, *accuracy* of the calculations, and ſkill in reſtoring and comparing paſſages of ancient authors. *Arbuthnot on Coins, Pref.*

A'CCURATE. *adj.* [*accuratus*, Lat.]

1. Exact, as oppoſed to negligence or ignorance, applied to perſons.

2. Exact, without defect or failure, applied to things.

No man living has made more *accurate* trials than Reaumure, that brighteſt ornament of France. *Colſon Elements of Nat. Phil.*

A'CCURATELY. *adv.* [from *accurate.*] In an accurate manner; exactly, without errour, nicely.

The ſine of incidence is either *accurately*, or very nearly, in a given ratio to the ſine of refraction. *Newt. Opt. ax.* v.

That all theſe diſtances, motions, and quantities of matter, ſhould be ſo *accurately* and harmoniouſly adjuſted in this great variety of our ſyſtem, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material cauſes, and muſt certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wiſdom. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'CCURATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *accurate.*] Exactneſs, nicety.

But ſometime after, ſuſpecting that in making this obſervation I had not determined the diameter of the ſphere with ſufficient *accurateneſs*, I repeated the experiment. *Newton's Opt.*

To ACCU'RSE. *v. a.* [See CURSE.] To doom to miſery; to invoke miſery upon any one.

As if it were an unlucky comet, or as if God had ſo *accurſed* it, that it ſhould never ſhine to give light in things concerning our duty any way towards him. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 4.

ACCU'RSED. *part. adj.*

1. That which is curſed or doomed to miſery.

'Tis the moſt certain ſign the world's *accurſt*,
That the beſt things corrupted are and worſt. *Denh. Poems.*

2. That which deſerves the curſe; execrable; hateful; deteſtable; and, by conſequence, wicked; malignant.

Some holy angel
Fly to the court of England, and unfold
His meſſage ere he come; that a ſwift bleſſing
May ſoon return to this our ſuffering country,
Under a hand *accurs'd*! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The chief part of the miſery of wicked men, and thoſe *accurſed* ſpirits, the devils, is this, that they are of a diſpoſition contrary to God. *Tillotſon, Sermon* iv.

They, like the ſeed from which they ſprung, *accurſt*,
Againſt the gods immortal hatred nurſt. *Dryden's Ovid.*

ACCU'SABLE. *adj.* [from the verb *accuſe.*] That which may be cenſured; blamable; culpable.

There would be a manifeſt defect, and her improviſion juſtly *accuſable*; if animals, ſo ſubject unto diſeaſes from bilious cauſes, ſhould want a proper conveyance for choler. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ACCUSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *accuſe.*]

1. The act of accuſing.

Thus they in mutual *accuſation* ſpent
The fruitleſs hours, but neither ſelf-condemning,
And of their vain conteſt appear'd no end. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

2. The charge brought againſt any one by the accuſer.

You read
Theſe *accuſations*, and theſe grievous crimes
Committed by your perſon, and your followers.
Shakeſpeare's Richard II.

All *accuſation*, in the very nature of the thing, ſtill ſuppoſing, and being founded upon ſome law: for where there is no law, there can be no tranſgreſſion; and where there can be no tranſgreſſion, I am ſure there ought to be no *accuſation*. *South.*

3. In the ſenſe of the courts—

A declaration of ſome crime preferred before a competent judge, by the intervention of an inſcription lawfully made, in order to inflict ſome judgment on the guilty perſon. *Ayl. Paror.*

ACCU'SATIVE. *n. adj.* [*accuſativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, ſignifying the relation of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates.

ACCU'SATORY. *adj.* [from *accuſe.*] That which produceth or containeth an accuſation.

In a charge of adultery, the accuſer ought to ſet forth, in the *accuſatory* libel, ſome certain and definite time. *Ayl. Parerg.*

To ACCU'SE. *v. a.* [*accuſo*, Lat.]

1. To charge with a crime. It requires the particle *of* before the ſubject of accuſation.

He ſtripp'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth;
And, calling weſtern winds, *accus'd* the ſpring *of* ſloth.
Dryden's Virgil, Georg. iv. *l.* 205.

The profeſſors are *accuſed of* all the ill practices which may ſeem to be the ill conſequences of their principles. *Add. on Italy.*

2. It ſometimes admits the particle *for*.

Never ſend up a leg of a fowl at ſupper, while there is a cat or dog in the houſe, that can be *accuſed for* running away with it: But, if there happen to be neither, you muſt lay it upon the rats, or a ſtrange greyhound. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

3. To blame or cenſure, in oppoſition to applauſe or juſtification.

Their conſcience bearing witneſs, and their thoughts the mean while *accuſing* or elſe excuſing one another. *Rom.* ii. 15.

Your valour would your ſloth too much *accuſe*,
And therefore, like themſelves, they princes chooſe.
Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

ACCU'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *accuſe.*] He that brings a charge againſt another.

There are ſome perſons forbidden to be *accuſers*, on the ſcore of their ſex, as women; others, of their age, as pupils and infants; others, upon the account of ſome crimes committed by them; and others, on the ſcore of ſome filthy lucre to propoſe to gain thereby; others, on the ſcore of their conditions, as libertines againſt their patrons; and others, through a ſuſpicion of calumny, as having once already given falſe evidence; and, laſtly, others on account of their poverty, as not being worth more than fifty aurei. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

—That good man, who drank the pois'nous draught,
With mind ſerene, and could not wiſh to ſee
His vile *accuſer* drink as deep as he. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.* xiii.

If the perſon accuſed maketh his innocence plainly to appear upon his trial, the *accuſer* is immediately put to an ignominious death; and, out of his goods and lands, the innocent perſon is quadruply recompenſed. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To ACCU'STOM. *v. a.* [*accoûtumer*, Fr.] To habituate, to enure, with the particle *to*. It is uſed chiefly of perſons.

How ſhall we breathe in other air
Leſs pure, *accuſtom'd to* immortal fruits? *Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

It has been ſome advantage to *accuſtom* one's ſelf *to* books of the ſame edition. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* i. *c.* 17.

ACCU'STOMABLE. *adj.* [from *accuſtom.*] Of long cuſtom or habit; habitual, cuſtomary.

Animals even of the ſame original, extraction, and ſpecies, may be diverſified by *accuſtomable* reſidence in one climate, from what they are in another. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ACCU'STOMABLY. *adv.* According to cuſtom.

Touching the king's fines *accuſtomably* paid for the purchaſing of writs original, I find no certain beginning of them, and do therefore think that they alſo grew up with the chancery. *Bacon's Alienation.*

ACCU'STOMANCE. *n. ſ.* [*accoûtumance*, Fr.] Cuſtom, habit, uſe.

Through *accuſtomance* and negligence, and perhaps ſome other cauſes, we neither feel it in our own bodies, nor take notice of it in others. *Boyle's Works.*

ACCU'STOMARILY. *adv.* In a cuſtomary manner; according to common or cuſtomary practice.

ACCU'STOMARY. *adj.* [from *accuſtom.*] Uſual, practiſed; according to cuſtom.

ACCU'STOMED. [from *accuſtom.*] According to cuſtom; frequent; uſual.

Look how ſhe rubs her hands.——It is an *accuſtomed* action with her, to ſeem thus waſhing her hands: I have known her continue in this a quarter of an hour. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

A'CE. *n. ſ.* [*As* not only ſignified a piece of money, but any integer, from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. Thus *As* ſignified the whole inheritance. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*]

1. An unit; a ſingle point on cards or dice.

When lots are ſhuffled together in a lap, urn, or pitcher; or if a man blindfold caſts a die, what reaſon in the world can he have to preſume, that he ſhall draw a white ſtone rather than a black, or throw an *ace* rather than a ſiſe. *South Sermons.*

2. A ſmall quantity.

He will not bate an *ace* of abſolute certainty; but however doubtful or improbable the thing is, coming from him it muſt go for an indiſputable truth. *Government of the Tongue*, § 11.